THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood py ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damaska. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's, and Gloves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 28—

PURE and No. I qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4:h, 1853 53—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 1854. 23—tf.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Seienna, "
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

RANAWAY, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 17th of February, a bound boy named Simri Johnson. All persons are hereby forbid employing said boy, and I will give five cents and no thanks for his apprehension. GILLEM HARTGROVE.
St. Lawrence, Chatham Co. 29—tf.

TO HIRE.—A BLACKSMITH WHO HAS WORKED for the last three or four years in a Carriage Establishment in this City. I will hire him on reasonable terms for the balance of the year. R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, June 18, 1854. 50—3t.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Bands; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our OWN sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook* —Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth Frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gateaville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTCH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 52—y.

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneeal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thorougly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests.
Buff, White and Fancy Marseilla Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by

W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)
A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!
In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.—MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER, *Booksellers & Publishers*, 253 *Market St., Philadelphia*, have the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.
This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America, Europe, Asia, Africa*, and *Oceanica*, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut Engravings.
The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.
The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.
It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of H. D. Turner, Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; o. Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCar ter & Co., and E H. Lane, Charleston, and of booksellers generally.
April 5, 1854. 41—4t.

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes*, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings*, manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

W. A. ALLEN,
Attorney at Law,
WARE COUNTY, N. C.
☞ Post Office, Rogers' Store, Wake Co., N. C.
February 24, 1854. 90—tf.wAsw.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at HARDING'S.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.
It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.
The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRee, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.
It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contein, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.
Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.
WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.
Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 56—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*
The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will emble me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, Jr.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $3 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
25 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and M

PARTY MOVEMENTS AT THE NORTH.

The exact form which the movements which parties may receive before the next Presidential election, may still be a matter of doubt and speculation, but recent developements have already rendered it certain that the elements for the construction of some sort of party, likely to take the place at the North, at least, of the now thoroughly disorganized "National Whig party," are rapidly being collected, in view of the next great contest. It is fear, too, that these elements, so strangely constituted and compounded, will resolve themselves into a great sectional anti-slavery and anti-Southern organization, as well in name as in fact. Even while voting in a body against the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Bill, whig politicians have heretofore made professions of national feeling however hollow; now, we believe that even its semblance is to be cast away, and attempts made to rally every "ism and wing of opposition at the North, for the formation of a great sectional party, with the view of operating upon the Congressional elections and securing the Presidency.

The recent rise and progress of the "Know-Nothings," which, apart from the veil of mystery thrown around it, is neither more nor less than the old Native American party of 1844, combining the elements of opposition to all citizens of Foreign birth, with those of proscription toward the members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, has afforded some grounds of speculation in regard to the aims, objects and constitution of that organization, which speculations are now pretty nearly obsolete, as these have been very plainly developed in recent elections, in which that association has taken a part; and it's worthy of remark, that in all cases in which their influence has been felt, it has been with the effect of securing the success of the Whig candidates; and in all cases at the North, where such candidates have been so successfull they have stood upon ground openly and avowedly anti-Southern. Indeed, not the bitterest "Know-Nothing" of all the "Know-Nothings" could have launched fiercer denunciations against the "Irish Kerns" than did Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and the Anti-Slavery convention at Boston, against the same, who, as United States Soldiers were called out in defence of law, when threatened to be set at naught in the attempted rescue of Burns, and their denunciations did not stop with these soldiers, but included all citizens of Irish Birth, who, it seems did not sympathise with their incendiary movements and appeals, but on the contrary, in the natural excitement of their feelings arising from the murder of Bachelder, may have used threatening language with reference to the real murderers—the cowardly inciters to murder, Parker and others. Even Greely and Beecher, the great *Philanthropists*, who sympathise so warmly with all the world and the rest of mankind, *at a d stance*, are willing to swell the cry, and are swelling it since their abolition vagaries have been so unmercifully handled by Mitchell and Meagher in the "Citizen." These people are now as good "Know-nothings" as need be.

At a time when events may at any moment hurry us into a war about Cuba, in which England, constantly jealous of our growing power, would gladly interfere to cripple us if she dared, nothing could better play into her hands, and those of her Abolition emissaries and propagandists, than to stir up mutual heart-burnings and suspicions between native citizens and those adopted ones, whose impulses would lead them to rush to the standard of the country in case of any outbreak with that arch propagandist of freedom for negroes and oppression for white men.

The recent municipal election in Philadelphia exhibited a pretty fair instance of the amalgamation of these *isms*. Robert T. Conrad, the Mayor elect of the consolidated city, was nominated by the Whigs—he was nominated *as per agreement*, by the "Know Nothings"—*as per agreement*, also, he was chatechised, and came out against Nebraska—but he was also nominated by the Maine Law men. Vaux, the Democratic candidate, ran simply as a Democrat, and although the Democratic party was much stronger than any single organization opposed to it, yet it suffered a Waterloo defeat, from a combination of the whole. Opposition to the South was brought into the canvass—religious prejudices were brought into it. Anti-foreign feeling was brought into it—every thing that could awaken prejudice or gain votes. The result is before us. A multitude of *factions* has triumphed over one *party*. The same thing to a considerable extent took place in 1844, but now the ramifications of the plan are broader and deeper, and more extensive operations are contemplated.

In the election, some time since, in the State of Connecticut, which has since borne fruit in the election of one Whig and one Freesoil United States Senator from the State, although the Democratic candidate for Governor outnumbered his Whig competitor by many thousands of votes, yet he was prevented from receiving a clear majority by the vote of the *isms*, especially the Free-soilers; and in the Legislature, the combination of all the *isms* secured a zebra-striped majority, by which the Whig candidate for Governor, although so far behind on the popular vote, was yet chosen, and all the the other offices divided among the coalition, the main element of which was Northern sectionalism.

The same game was tried in New Hampshire, but without success. The Legislature of the State has met and chosen Democratic officers, over both Whigs and Freesoilers, who held a joint caucus.

A careful survey of the aspects and developments of Northern politics will show that similar agencies are at work all over the surface of that great division of the Union, the objects and tendencies of which are towards the consolidation of a great conglomerated party, deriving strength from every *ism*, and promising pap to the hungry of all, yet having one rallying point in opposition to the South, one common opponent against which to wage war—the Democratic party—at least so far as the President is the representative of that party. The "Know-Nothing," the Whig and fishy Democrat will go together, and the South, among them all, find friends only in those who have boldly stood up at the risk of obloquy and political extinction at home, for what they believed to be equality and constitutional right.

Some slight changes may occur, but we sincerely believe that a project of this kind is on foot. How far it may be carried out, time alone can tell. It will bring things to the test—it will separate the wheat from the chaff, and show the country and particularly the South, what to depend upon. That the Democratic organization will pass unscathed through this ordeal which has already proved fatal to the Whig party, we cannot pretend to say; but that it *will* pass through it and come forth refined and purified, we have an abiding confidence. But it is not to be denied that we must look forward to terrible and exciting times—to the cry of repeal—to the phrenzy of sectionalism—to all the bad agencies of bad and ambitious men.

Our Whig readers may think that we have colored the sketch too deeply, so far as the affiliations of their former party associates at the North are concerned. We would be pleased to think so, but we cannot. The facts are before us, and we fear the results will come too soon, to prove the correctness of our conclusions.

Wilmington Journal.

THE "STATE OF OREGON." It seems that another star may soon be added to our constellation. Oregon, so recently a *terra incognita*, having advanced during the last few years with a rapidity equalled only by the magic growth of California, has become impatient of the condition of territorial pupilage and dependence, and has signified her intention to ask in a few months for the robe of State sovereignty—the badge of equality with the rest of the mighty sisterhood. The bill lately introduced by General Lane, the able and distinguished delegate from that Territory, though it does not propose admission into the Union is an important preliminary to that event. The people of Oregon have already voted on the question of forming a State government, and we expect daily the intelligence before us, to receive intelligence in a few more weeks that an overwhelming majority have decided in favor of the proposed change. The people of the Territory are understood to be sufficiently numerous to entitle them to be heard in both branches of our national legislature. They desire that their senators and representatives shall take their seats at the opening of next Congress. We hope that the passage of the pending bill will afford them all the sanctions they ask for their proceedings, besides making adequate provision for defraying the expenses of the convention which is to assemble in November next to form a constitution.

Wash. Union.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF CUBA.

The island of Cuba, towards which the eyes of Americans are, according to their different views, greedily or anxiously turning, was discovered by Columbus, towards the end of October, 1492. For over a quarter of a century, its value to the Spanish government was but secondary, it being less regarded as a permanent colony, than as a place for military depots near the Coast of Mexico. Thus the greatest diversity exists in the maps of the Island, and an almost incredible lack of correctness is to be found in some which profess to have been as late as sixty years after the discovery of the Island. It retained its original Indian name of Cuba; though, as is shown by old charts, after some competition with Juana, Fernandina, Santiago, Ave Maria, and other loyal or devotional appellations. There is much doubt which was the first settlement made on the Cuban Coast. Baracoa was probably the first establishment and continued to be the capital of the Island until 1522, when the seat of government was transferred to Santiago de Cuba. We are told by Bernal Diaz del Castillo, that, in 1514, the port of Havanna existed, "which had formerly been called Puerto de Carenas, and not Havanna." A discrepancy is notable, in the accounts of historians, concerning the whereabouts at this time of Havana; some locating it on the Southern, and supposing it to have been subsequently transferred to the Northern side of the Island; others asserting that Havana was originally the name of a province, not a town, and that two distinct places, in the same province, have been confounded into one by those who insist on a removal having taken place. Certain it is, that Havanna was originally founded by Don Diego Velasquez de Cuella, who bestowed pains in endowing it with useful establishments, and made it a place of mark as early as 1515. In 1538 it was destroyed by a French vessel of war; but this did not prevent its rising again rapidly from its ashes; for, in 1576, we find the respective monks—friars of the Franciscan and Dominican orders, establishing convents there; and about the same time it was considered worth attacking by the English. The foundations of the first of the numerous fortresses that defend the city, were laid, 1539, in by the Governor of the Island, Hernando de Soto. Its capacious harbor caused it to become, gradually, the most important rendezvous for shipping, between Mexico and Spain. In 1561, the number of its families had increased to 300; those were nearly doubled at the end of the sixteenth century; and towards the middle of the seventeenth, they consisted of ten thousand souls. In 1549, the Governor, Gonzalez Perez de Angular, resolved on making Havana his residence; in 1589, the first Captain-General, Juan de Tejeda, was commanded to take up his abode there; and, in 1633—at which period the city was first walled—the offices of Governor of Havana and Captain-General of the Island were united.

The miserable restrictive policy of the times, condemned Cuba to comparative commercial inactivity. In 1778, the ports of Havana, Santiago de Cuba, la Trinidad and Batabano were first opened to trade with the peninsula; and the same favor was not extended to Matanzas, Nuevitas, and other places, until the last years of the 18th and first years of the 19th century. Notwithstanding Cuba contains millions of acres of fertile cane-growing country, each two acres of the poorest of which can produce a hogshead of sugar, only 12,500 hogsheads were exported yearly, before 1778. From this time, however, its rise in prosperity was rapid; its population nearly doubled in 20 years, from 1778 to 1798, and the revenues of the Island, which had been, in 1762, but 23,040 dollars, had increased, within one year of the first relaxation of colonial restrictions, to 158,-624 dollars. In 1809, the ports of Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas and La Trinidad were opened to the world, and, from that time, Cuba has been striding rapidly forwards in wealth and distinction. The revenue yielded by Matanzas alone, in 1818, to the Spanish government, was 249,023 dollars; in 1819, but ten years after the restrictions to commerce had been removed, that Island yielded 4,785,147 dollars in taxes to the Spanish crown, and the exportation of sugar reached the amount of 850,000 quintals! In 1848, the exports of Cuba were estimated at $26,-000,000; her imports at $25,000,000; her revenue at $13,000,000; and M. Ramon de la Sagra supposed the amount of property in the Island to be worth $800,000,000, although the portion of it under cultivation is supposed to be not 20 per cent. of the whole extent!

Cuba is divided, for fiscal purposes, into the three intendencies of Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. The Intendant of Havana is General Superintendent of all revenues. Each Intendant is divided among delegated financial administrators, who in turn have their sub-delegates through the interior of the Island. About one-half of the income of the government is derived from exhorbitant duties on foreign goods, the most unreasonable part of which are directed against the United States. According to McCulloch: Cuba derives nine-tenths of her supply of flour from the United States, principally from New Orleans, the duty upon which is

$8,58 per barrel per Spanish ship,
9,59 " per foreign ship."

The population of Cuba has increased in proportion to its growth in commerce and agriculture. In 1817 the inhabitants of the Island were 551,778. In 1853 they had increased to about 1,500,000. Of these 600,000 are white, 600,000 slave black, and about 200,000 free black. By a royal order of 12th March, 1837, free colored people were prohibited from landing in Cuba, on any pretence whatever. Nevertheless the treatment of slaves is usually humane and mild. There are restrictions upon the evils attending slavery which do not exist in the United States. According to old Spanish Colonial law, a slave has the right to buy himself free, and the master cannot only not dispute this right, but the slave who has commenced paying for his liberty by instalments, may work where he pleases, in order to acquire more rapidly the means to purchase his freedom. A slave has also the right to demand his sale to another master, in case he is displeased with the one he possesses. The rapid increase of the slave population may be in a measure due to the continued importation of slaves from Africa. In some years, since 1815, as many as 30,000 blacks are believed to have been imported into Cuba in a single year. In 1844, 10,000 slaves are said to have been imported, and the number brought in yearly, at present, may average from 2 to 3,000. We do not believe that the Spanish home government are *directly* responsible for the continuance of this infernal traffic in flesh and blood; but there is little doubt that some of the Captains General of the Island have winked at it, and made it a source of personal profit.

Cuba, whatever her ultimate political connection may become, certainly may be considered as destined to eminent prosperity. This cannot be doubted when we reflect that she possesses an area of 32,-000 square English miles, is nearly equal in size to Ireland, and of a fertility unequaled by any like amount of territory on earth.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS. The steamship Pampero, on her last trip from San Juan, brought up twelve or fifteen slaves, who, together with their master, were on their return from California to Georgia. These slaves were taken out to California by their masters in the spring of 1850, and as soon as practicable after their arrival in San Francisco started for the gold mines where they have ever since labored faithfully, the proceeds of their labor rendering their owner wealthy. When they returned to San Francisco, the owner addressed them, and informed them that they were free, and offered to rig them out in fine style, and give each of them a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start fair in the world for himself. Without a single exception they refused. They had all been looking forward with great glee to a return to the "old plantation," and the "old folks at home," and so back they all came, and by this time, perhaps, they are astonishing the young darkeys who have never left home with the wondrous instances which befel them in the land of gold, and gratifying them with the sight of the monkeys, paroquets, &c., which they picked up on the isthmus of Nicaragua.

The above facts are gathered from gentlemen who came through with the slaves and their owner, and who were perfectly cognizant of the matters stated, and we recommend this simple and truthful narrative to the consideration of the dupes of the Garrisons, Greeleys, Beechers, and Stowes, of the North. As for the deceivers themselves, they have no wish to hear the truth. It would destroy their business, falsehoods being their stock in trade. *N. O. Pic.*

OUR TARIFF-TAXES.

The following remarks embodying useful facts, are contained in a note of a recent speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Clingman, on the subject of the public expenditures:

"Many persons do not know how much they are taxed on account of the expenditures of the Federal Government. The amount now collected by reason of the tariff, or indirect taxes, is about sixty millions per year. If this sum be divided by two hundred and thirty-four, the number of Congressional districts, it gives as the share paid by each district, two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. North Carolina has eight districts and a fraction over. She therefore pays, as a State, of this tax, upwards of two millions annually. There were, however, some ninety thousand votes given at the last State election. It is therefore true, that the share of each voter in the State, upon an average, is twenty-two dollars a piece. This is not an unfair mode of stating the case, because the women and children, in fact, contribute little to the payment of the taxes. Such a county as Rutherford or Wilkes, therefore, pays about $40,000 in each year. The actual loss is, in fact, much more to the people; for this sum of $60,-000,000 which the government gets is, in the first place, paid by the importing merchants, and they charge a profit on the duty paid, as well as on the original cost of the goods, when they sell to the wholesale dealer; and he, likewise, puts on a large profit when he sells to the retail merchant; and this retail merchant usually adds not less than fifty per cent. when he sells to the consumer. It is probable, therefore, that the people of the county pay, in truth, twice as much as I have stated, in addition, too, to the very large sum paid by way of protection to the home manufacturer, which, on many classes of articles, exceeds greatly what the Government collects itself.

If this sum seems very large, it must be remembered that from one fourth to one third of all the money paid to merchants, and for articles brought from abroad, is to be charged to this tariff system. Many men pay hundreds of dollars per year in this way, when their purchases are large, without being aware of the extent to which they are taxed. It is probable that the people of North Carolina pay in this way to the General Government nearly ten times as much as they pay to support their State government.

If this money were collected as direct taxes are, by the sheriff, it would be complained of in many instances, and members of Congress would perhaps be censured when they were found wasting money on their favorites, in cases where it was not called for by public interest, but was wastefully and mischievously spent.

While I am willing to vote all the money that the public service requires, I am opposed to donations and largesses to favorites. My policy has been to reduce, if possible, the expenses of the Government, so that we may diminish the taxes of the people. I wish to reduce the tariff generally if possible; but if this cannot be done, at least to repeal the duty on railroad iron, so as to enable the country to make improvements, and thus put the farmers and all others on a better footing, so that they can pay the taxes with less difficulty. Salt, sugar, probably, and other necessaries, have strong claims to be released from duties. If these subjects were properly understood by the people of the country, they would, in my opinion, compel their members of Congress and Senators to lop off wasteful expenditures, and reduce the taxes.."

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE. The following eloquent and truthful tribute to the message of President Pierce vetoing to the Insane Bill, was uttered by Senator Hunter, of Virginia, immediately after it was read in the Senate:

"*Mr. President*—I cannot permit the present occasion to pass away, without expressing my profound gratification at the course which the President of the United States has pursued in regard to this bill. In my opinion, the thanks of the people are due to him for arresting a measure which, as I am happy to believe, has few parallels in the past history of our legislation, and for interposing himself between the Constitution of the country and a blow, the mischievous effects of which it would have been difficult to over-estimate, or even to measure. Sir, the man who saves and preserves the barrier which the Constitution has interposed between the jurisdiction of the General and the State Governments, renders a service which entitles him to the grateful appreciation of the American people, for he makes good the only conditions upon which the experiments of free government, which we are now trying, can result happily and successfully. Sir, it may be that it is an ideal barrier, an abstraction if you will; but I venture to say that behind its bouudaries lie, covered and protected, more of human happiness and human prosperity than were ever defended by ramparts of brick and stone. And sir, he who succeeds in successfully defending and protecting these, the moral defences of a country, is entitled more to the thanks of the people than the mere man of war who holds and maintains its military lines.

It is, in my opinion, the danger of the times, that in our eager pursuit after wealth and all those material objects in which we take so keen an interest, we are prone to forget the moral bases upon which rest our happiness and our security. I must be permitted to say, that in the whole course of my experience in legislative life, I think I have never known a period in which less regard was paid to the limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the powers of this Government. Nor need I go further for an illustration of that proposition than to the very bill which is now under consideration—*a bill which proposes to make the States the agents of the General Government;* which assumes to say upon what conditions they shall execute their own local and municipal powers, and those conditions to be prescribed by this Federal Government—a bill, which is founded, if upon any principle at all, upon the assumption that the right to dispose of the public lands is an unlimited power vested in this Govarnment, or that it is limited only by the positive prohibitions of the Constitution. So far as the public lands are concerned, this Government is supreme, and so far as they can afford the means, it may assume and exercise any power which is not positively prohibited by the Constitution.

But, as I said before, it is not my purpose at present to enter at large upon the consideration of the merits of this measure. I may do so at another time, when the whole question is fairly before us. I have felt, however, that it was due to the President to make my public acknowledgment to him for the manful discharge of duty upon this occasion. I rejoice that we have made an issue upon principle, and that something has been done to awaken the American people to the consideration of the nature of the title and tenure by which they may expect to secure and perpetuate the happiness and the prosperity which they are now enjoying. I am glad that it is an issue of principle, a great moral and political issue, upon which the President and most, if not all, of his friends may be willing and ready to stake themselves before the country."

"BENEFIT THE SOUTH." Several Southern papers, while they rejoice at the passage of the Nebraska Bill, say that they do not see that it will be of any benefit to the South. We hope southern patriots have higher aims and nobler motives, than the mere matter of gain or benefit in the vindication of the Constitution. We are willing to submit and suffer, if need be, by the operations of the Constitution in its integrity—while we will not allow ourselves to gain or lose by its violation. This is not a mere money matter, nor a question of encroachments on the rights of others, but the vindication of our own, which have been trifled with by those who heap upon us the most shameful personal abuse. They may scold and insult, us as much as they please in their wordy clamor, but they *shall not* compromise our rights under the Constitution, and put us in the position of asking a political favor, in place of the rights and benefits bequeathed to us by our fathers.

In regard to "benefit to the South"—we presume politicians see no prospect of the election of a particular candidate or the defeat of another by the measure. We suppose not. But the passage of this bill, with the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in the free States, will be of more "benefit to the South," than any or all the acts of Congress passed since we were an independent nation.

Wilmington Commercial, Whig.

LITERARY NOTICES.

An Autobiography—My Schools and School-masters, or the Story of my Education, by Hugh Miller, Author of "The Old Red Sand Stone," "Footprints of the Creation," "First Impressions of England," &c. Boston, Gould & Lincoln.

"*Poeta nascitur—orator fit?*" What has passed into a proverb with regard to poets equally applies to greatness in all the departments of life. We walk through a primeval forest, on one side we see the oak, towering to the skies, whose timber may be constructed into a stately barque, traversing seas and oceans—on the other, a worthless pine, fit for naught—scarcely to be consumed by the flame. They are both endowed with vegetable life, both subsist after somewhat the same manner, drawing life from the earth, and yet who can say that any amount of cultivation can make the dwarfish pine an equal of the king of the forest? So we think it is with man. If this same splendid oak had stood in a nobleman's park, where there was nothing to obstruct the sunshine and the rain, and where with careful hand its branches were pruned and trimmed it would have been a more beautiful object, and many might have rested beneath its shadow, but would it have been of more intrinsic value than when it spread its limbs far and wide in all their rugged grandeur?

One will point you to a constellation of eminent names and say "here is the fruit of careful training and teaching." Another will give you such examples as Hugh Miller and others, who by the force of indomitable energy and perseverance have raised themselves from the humble station in which they were born to be men of world-wide renown, and hence infer that schools and teachers are useless. While we would not undervalue the advantages of careful training in the schools, we feel that it is important for parents and teachers to know what they may hope to accomplish and where they must stop. Many a youth of moderate abilities has been discouraged because he finds he cannot be a Bacon or a Newton, while had he been contented to improve what Nature has given him, he might have made a useful estimable citizen. Let us here enter our protest against prodigies and the too early development of the intellect. To return to our illustration of the oak we see of what slow growth and with what patience we must wait to see its development, but the flower which grows up and blossoms in an hour as soon fades and is cut down. Let us be satisfied then to wait with hopeful patience the progress of which some would call our dull boys, and not to urge on the youthful mind beyond its healthful capacities.

We have followed with deep interest our author from his early childhood, along the Cromarty hills and down their precipices, and see always the same inquisitive mind, even while engaged in the most laborious employment—laying up facts, which were afterwards embodied in that science in which he has become so eminent. We are struck with the patient energy of the stone mason as he pursues his humble employment in the midst of discomfort and poverty, which can hardly be realized in our highly favored country. For months not seeing a animal food, but subsisting on oatmeal porridge and sleeping in barns or outhouses, worse than we would give our cattle, yet during all these years of labour, spending all the hours of recreation in adding new facts to those already acquired. We are confirmed in the fact that where a youth fixes his mind upon any one object and bends all his energies to that point he must succeed—and another, that as he grows in one direction his mind is apt to grow in all others. We can recommend this book to our youth, who are seeking for themselves a name in the world, and they can see some of the qualities necessary to accomplish their object. Those who are familiar with Hugh Miller's former works will need no recommendation to procure this.

To be had at Pomeroy's.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

An appeal to the free and benevolent nation of the United States of America by the Greeks of Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Thrace, Asia Minor, and of the Greek Islands.

Four hundred years of insupportable bondage, innumerable and insufferable evils, brought upon us by the Mussulman yoke—a yoke that has made the cup of life to overflow with bitterness, force us to take up arms that we may be free and assert the truth that all men are born free and equal.

Christians of America, free and thrice happy, people of the United States! the present Pan-Hellenic movement is but the continuation of the great work began in 1821, which then all rejoiced to see.

When the citizens of the United States heard of our wrongs they had compassion upon us, and assisted us. The same assistance we again call for. The present war is a righteous war. It is a just war on our part. We fight against oppression. The present war is the great struggle between light and darkness—between the Bible and the Koran.

Americans! your former compassion in favor of the Grecks has not been forgotten by them. The American name has ever been dear to the Grecian race. Our gratitude for your past compassion exists to the present day.

The Grecian people, turning their eyes back to the past, see that they have done nothing to prevent them from again asking your assistance.

You, too, Americans, can, with the consent of your Christian conscience, assist us again; not having cause to repent for all that you have done in our behalf formerly.

Americans! you have been informed of all that the people of liberated Greece have done in favor of education since the day of their independence; and you are not ignorant of all that has been done in favor of education by the Greeks under their yoke.

These truths, so well known to you, we cherish the idea that they will move your noble hearts to encourage us by your timely assistance.

Americans! for the sake of our fathers, whose instructions have been so salutary to the nations, and above all, to your great republic, assist us.

Benevolent Americans! for the sake of humanity, assist us!

Free Americans! for the sake of liberty, the exalted rights of human nature which you enjoy, help us!

Christian Americans! for the sak of him whom you and we worship, and who died for all, and whose Testament you read in our own language, like brothers in Christ, assist us! THE GREEKS,

That have taken up arms for their Independence.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The following proceedings were had by the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. at their late annual meeting in this town:

WHEREAS, Official information has been received by this body of the death of P. G. M., Perrin Busbee, of Raleigh: be it therefore

Resolved, That by the death of our lamented brother, P. G. M., Perrin Busbee, the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., of N. C., has been deprived of a zealous and distinguished member.

Resolved, That in testimony of our high regard for his many estimable qualities, and of our deep affliction at our loss, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and enshroud our charter with crape for the same period of time.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resouoltins be forwarded by the Secretary, to the family of our deceased brother, as an expression of our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That copies be also furnished the papers of Wilmington and Raleigh for publsecation.

We find in the Norfolk Beacon, a Whig paper, an article of some length giving an account of the discussion at Raleigh between Messrs. Bragg and Dockery, and giving the glory all to Dockery *of course*. The Beacon says that the election of Dockery is certain, and concludes by saying "*So mote it be.*" Thus may Virginia Whig papers interfere with North Carolina politics, without provoking the rebuke of the Whig presses of North Carolina, whilst Mr. Bragg is held up by them as a man in the interest of Virginia, and to be opposed because a democratic paper at Portsmouth advocates his election. To speak our minds right candidly and without prejudice of any kind, we think that these same Virginia papers of both hues had better confine their attention to Virginia affairs. We think North Carolina quite able to manage her own elections without assistance either from Virginia or South Carolina.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

LETTERS.

Remaining in the Office at Raleigh, June 1, 1854.

A
Anderson, Capt. Simon
Allen, George 2
Adams, Allen
Arnold, Thomas
Atkins, Samuel
Ashe, Ruffin
Adams, J. Q.
B
Briggs, Mrs. E. E.
Brown, H. W.
Barbee, Mordical Braswell
Beavers, D.
Banks, W. G.
Bagwell & Poole,
Bunn, Ja. P.
Banks, Mrs. Susan
Blake, Reddick
Burns, Miss Sarah D.
Banks, Dr. J. L.
Barbee, W. B.
Barham, J. Q.
Bryan, Jos. J.
Burt & Richardson
Bryan, Dr. Jas. P.
Belvin G. H.
Browning, S. R.
Bashford, Wm.
Barbee, Wm.
Burnes, Isaac
Bashford, Thomas
C
Cooke, J. H. 2
Cope, Josiah
Coffin, Stephen
Collier, N. W.
Carrington, Wm.
Crocker, Mrs. H. R.
Crosby, Benjamin
Crump, Miss Patta M.
Cheek, J. M.
Chive, Eliza
Crump, Jno. L.
Calluway, Miss Mary Ann
D
Drake, Archibald
Dodd, Mrs. Mary J.
Daughty, William
Devil, Mack
Dever, Hugh L.
Dickins, C.
Dunn, Wm. A.
Dudley, David C.
Daniels, James
Davis, Morgan
Dunn, Miss Virginia
E
Edwards, Mrs. Henrietta
F
Fort, Miss. A. W. 2
Frink, Jno. W.
Frost, Miss Sarah R. 2
Fowell, Martha
Freeman, W. H.
Ferrell, J. J.
Frost, Miss Rebecca
Ford, John J.
Farrell, B. N. J.
Fuller, Miss Caroline
Folks, Mrs. Riley
Fuller, Willie J.
Feuskson, W.
G
Gallagher, Hugh
Golley, W. H.
Griffith, Geo. R.
Griffin, Wm.
Green, Miss Sidney E.
Gouge, Miss Ann
Gill, Terrill
Griffin, Miss E. A.
Gaylord, E. S.
H
Hager, A. D.
Harrison, Miss I. C.
Hatch, Miss Sallie
Harrison, William
Hart, Miss Margaret A.
Hinton, Miss Angerona
Hart, Misses.
Hamilton, Esther
Horton, A. V.
Hollowoy, A. M.
Hodge, Miss Louisa
Hovell, B. N.
Hart, Miss Sarah
Hicks, Mrs. Sarah
House, Elizabeth Ann
Hinton, Miss A. W.
Holt, Jacob
Horton, H. H.
Hill, Benjamin
Harriss, Jno. H.
Hill, Andrew J. 2
Haywood, E. W.
Hinton, Mrs. J. C.
Hinton, Wm.
Hall, James
J
Jones, Hugh
Jordan, Mrs. Elizabeth
Johns, Jno. B. 2
Jones, K. & Son
Jackson, Hardy
Jones, Miss Eliza A.
Jones, Mrs. Mary C.
Jones, Miss Francis
Justice, Mrs. Mary
Joyner, James 2
Jones, W. P.
Jordon W. B.
Johnson, Moses A.
Jones, Jesse S.
Jeffreys, Mrs. Amelia M.
Jordon, Jas. B.
L
Lyon, Wm.
Levy, Henry W.
Lyma, W. M.
Lamb, Wm.
Lyon, Z. J.
Long, Harvy T.
Laws, W. H.
M
Mitchell, John
Mendenhall, C. P.
Mount Pleasant Lodge 2
Manteo Lodge
Morler, Quincy
Murphy, W. G.
Miaj, G. W.
Morrow, John H.
Mercum, J. C.
Mitchell, S. W.
McCullers, Mrs. S.
McCullers, W. H.
McCornnell, W. J.
Montague, Miss Helen
Morkam, Henry
Mitchell, Alsey
Mitchell & Putney
N
Norwood, J. H.
Nichols, Miss Berthia
Nicholson, F. P.
Norvell, K. A.
P
Partridge, Miss Nancy E.
Poole, J. H.
Powell, Lloyd
Parves, Jno. W. 2
Parker, H. H.
Pearson, Miss Sophia C.
Patterson, W. C. 2
R
Riley, William
Rand, Miss Herselia
Ritter, Mrs.
Robeson, Washington
Rothrock, Geo. F.
Reed, Martha
Roudolph, Wm.
Rambeat, Elizabeth
Rand, Lucius
S
Stubbin, W. C. 2
Stone, M. P. 2
Sawyer, A. T.
Smith, Henry
Swain, B.
Strother, F. K.
Smith, Miss Samantha A.
Schwaary, H.
Shaw, Joseph or heirs
Smith, Clary
Sauls, Miss Sarah
T
Thomas, W. H.
Teller, J. R. L.
Thompson, Jno. D. 2
Thompson, Miss Neile
Talott & Bro.
Tucker C.
U
Utley, Miss Elizabeth
W
Woodward, Miss Maria T.
Wilkins, Wm.
Woodley, Miss Harriet
Weaver, Elvira
Williams, Jane
White, Miss Martha T.
Williams, W. B.
Weathers, Miss Lucinda
Woodall, Seth 2
Wilson, James
Watts, A. A.
Watson, Jno. M.
Weathers, K. R.
Weatherspoon, Sidney
Walker, Jas. N.
Williams, Willis
Williams, Orren
Williams, Mark M.
Wales, Wm.
Winston, Fancis N.
Weatherspoon, Lewis
Williams, James
Williams, Miss Martha
Williams, Gilbert
Wood, Wm.
Wirt, W. W.
Watson, Mrs. Tabitha
Y
Young, Littleton

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

Wm. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, June 4, 1854. 58-3t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—DUPLIN COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1854. Elim. M. Gwyer vs. George Gwyer.—Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Gwyer, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the Law can not be served upon him. On motion, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, and also in the Patriot and Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Goldsborough, for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid in the Town of Kenansville, on the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the same, or the matter will be heard exparte and a decree taken pro confesso as to him.

In testimony whereof, I, Edw'd. P. Routledge, Clerk of said Court, hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, at Kenansville, this 31st day of March, 1854.

E. P. ROUTLEDGE, Clerk.

April 10, 1854. 42—w3m.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSRIBERS, in the month of February last, a genro known by the name of Jones Kiff, alias Jones Walker, aged about 22 or 23 years, 5¼ feet high, and weighs about 170. Said boy is a bright mulatto, well made, quick spoken and very likely. He was brought up in the City of Raleigh, and is supposed to be lurking in that vicinity or in the county of Johnston. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy to the Subscribers, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that we can get him. All persons are expressly forbidden against harboring or employing said boy, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against all offenders.

R. C. HOLMES,
T. M. LEE.

Clinton, N. C. April 24th, 1854. 1020—w3m.

EAGLE HOTEL FOR SALE.—I AM AUTHORIZED by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

April 16, 1854. 1016—w3m.

KEYS FOUND. Found, a bunch of keys, which can be obtained on applying at the Standard Office.

Raleigh, June 7, 1854. 24

SCHLOSS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING PERCEIVED SO MANY [illegible] in different papers here, announcing [illegible] Fashionable Spring Goods, we will [illegible] our readers through the public in general, and [illegible] them that the firm of M. SCHLOSS, & Co. is still [illegible] in the City of Oaks, and has not failed in making the [illegible] selections for the Spring and Summer trade. We [illegible]

A Rich and Elegant Variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

which we can recommend for their cheapness and neatness.

In the line of CLOTHING, it is unnecessary to say that we keep a full assortment of all kinds wanting in this market, and should we have the pleasure of retaining the liberal patronage, hereafter, which has been extended to us heretofore, and for which we return our sincere thanks, it shall be our endeavor to prove that our motto consists in

Selling Good Bargains.

In conclusion, we would name particularly to the public that we have some very fine Gold and Silver WATCHES on hand yet, which we warrant for their quality in every respect, and the principal part is—listen!—*at cost!*

☞ Call at Lougee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

Raleigh, May 24, 1854. 54—tf

M. SCHLOSS & CO.

NOTICE.—I WILL ATTEND ON THE FOLLOWING days at the places named, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for 1853, with the Magistrates appointed to take the list of Taxable property for 1854, and last "but not least" the candidates for the Legislature and Senate will address their fellow citizens at the same times and places. All feeling an interest will attend, as follows:

At Pittsborough,	on Monday	10th day of July
Steel's Oldfield,	Tuesday	11th "
Silk Hope,	Wednesday	12th "
Allbright's,	Thursday	13th "
McPherson's,	Friday	14th "
Wm. W. Mathews',	Saturday	15th "
Edwin Hinton's,	Monday	17th "
Rock Spring,	Tuesday	18th "
James Tally's,	Wednesday	19th "
John M. Green's Store,	Saturday,	22d "
J. J. Baldwin's,	Tuesday	25th "
Jones' Grove,	Wednesday	26th "
Kim. Council's	Thursday	27th "
Hend. Council's,	Friday	28th "
Jones' Store, (Buck Horn)	Saturday	29th "
Haywood,	Monday	31st "
Burns' Oldfield,	Tuesday	1st August
John Glass'	Wednesday	2d "

ROBERT E. RIVES, Sheriff.

June 6, 1854. 1025—td

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term A. D.

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

WHIGS SQUANDERING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The people of North Carolina have been addressed and appealed to for years by the leaders of the Federal party on the subject of the public lands. This subject has, indeed, constituted at times, as at present, almost the entire political stock in trade of those leaders; they have rung the changes upon it in all their newspapers and from every stump; and really, to listen to and believe them, an unsophisticated man would come to the conclusion that the Democrats had combined to waste the public lands or give them away, and that these Federal leaders had been exerting themselves incessantly to retain these lands and secure justice in them and by them to the old States. But what are the facts? Why, the facts show that these Federal leaders have never redeemed the first pledge which they have made to the people on this subject. In 1841, when they had the power, as the result of a political victory which it was boasted would lead to a distribution of the proceeds so as to enable North Carolina to increase vastly the usefulness of her Common Schools and build Railroads almost in all directions, they passed a bill making distribution; but the bill was so framed, out of deference to the new States and the Tariff States, that the old Atlantic States, North Carolina inclusive, received nothing in comparison with what was given to other sections. It was provided, first, that the new States should receive each five hundred thousand acres as a gift, and secondly, that the old States should have money out of the treasury in the way of proceeds, in case the Tariff should not be raised above twenty per cent. The new States, under this act, at once located their lands—of course they selected the best, and their right to them became vested and fixed. But the Tariff States clamored for more protection, and expenses were running up under Whig rule, and so the Tariff was raised by the same party above twenty per cent. and *the old States were thus cut off.* North Carolina got some twenty-thousand dollars, instead of the millions which were promised her; and she had to pay that back in duties on imported goods, and hundred of thousands more, under the operations of the increased Tariff thus imposed upon her by these leaders.

This is one specimen of the *justice* obtained for this State by the Federal leaders. Their only excuse is, that they tried, in raising the Tariff, to strike out the proviso about distribution so as to continue distribution to the old States as well as the new, but John Tyler, who was opposed to distribution, would not have signed such a bill; but then, who elected John Tyler? Was it not *their* work? And why did they insert the proviso at all? *Why did they thus prepare the way for injustice and wrong,* according to their own admission, *to the old States?*

The people of this State have heard a good deal of late, from Gen. Dockery and others, about the grant of land by Congress for building the Illinois Railroad; and though this bill was signed by Mr. Fillmore, as all others of the same kind were during his administration, yet these Federal leaders would have the people believe that *Democrats* are entirely responsible for these measures. We now assert, and the records will show, that this bill, of which so much complaint has been made, *was voted for in the Senate by Messrs. Mangum and Badger,* of this State, and *was sustained by a majority of Whigs and opposed by a majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives.* For the vote of Messrs. Badger and Mangum, see Cong. Globe, vol. 21, part 1, page 904. What is true of this bill—for it was a leading one—holds good in relation to the others.

Here, then, we have a body of men attempting to hold an opposite party responsible for the very thing they have done themselves, and striving to make votes by condemning the policy which they have adopted and acted upon for years. *They* passed these bills making gifts, grants and the like by alternate sections and otherwise for Railroad improvements for the benefit, as *they* insist, of the new States; their President approved them all without a word of protest or objection; and now they have the assurance to set up a cry over the injustice done to North Carolina, to denounce Democrats as the cause of this injustice, and to charge even that the lands are now being squandered, when it is notorious, and they know it, that not the first bill of this character has received the approval of President Pierce! What must the honest masses of the people think of such men?

Another noticeable feature in this matter is that the last Whig National Convention was silent on the subject of the public lands. The reason for this silence was that the question might be handled to suit various localities. In the West and portions of the North the leaders are for homestead bills, graduation bills, and for a policy which would result in the loss of the whole domain; and in the old States South they clamor for a division of the lands among the States and oppose all homestead and graduation bills; and this they do as good Whigs, because their platform does not bind them to any thing on the subject. Most liberal patriots are they in the new States, ready to give every man, whether foreigner or not, a farm without charge; most afflicted patriots are they in the old States, ready to say or to do almost any thing to rouse the people against the "locofoco" injustice as they term it, of giving the lands away and depriving North Carolina of her rights!

We charge it on these Whig leaders that *they* have squandered the public lands, and we point to the record and show the proof. Let *them* now answer it to the people. Let them tell why and how it was Mr. Mangum and Mr. Badger voted for this Illinois grant; and why and how it was their "model President," Mr. Fillmore affixed his signature to the bill. *They* have charged that this bill, and others of a similar character, were grossly unjust to North Carolina, and that the certain tendency of such a policy was to deprive the old States of all chance to obtain any thing either of lands or proceeds; we take them on their own grounds, and in the presence of a deceived and honest people declare that *they* are responsible for the very acts they denounce and affect to deplore! There is the record—let them meet it if they can. There are the facts, from 1841 to the present day; let them, if they can muster the assurance to do so, add some contemptible excuse for their conduct in this matter to the wrong inflicted on the State, as they allege, and as we have proved, by their own act!

☞ We copied into our last a manly and admirable article from the Petersburg Intelligencer, Whig, on the subject of Northern Whiggery. The Intelligencer has shown the deadly hostility of the Whigs of the free States to Southern rights, and has cut loose from them forever. We honor Mr. Syme for his independent and patriotic spirit. In his paper of the 8th of June he says, in addition to the article we have copied:

"Randolph, of Roanoke," will at once see that we have cut loose from our former Northern allies because they have abandoned the great principle of *nationality* which formed the strong bond between us, and have identified themselves with the factionists, incendiaries and disunionists of the Free Soil and Abolition school. As long as we thought them sincere and honest in the professions which they made—as long as we believed them disposed to uphold the Constitution and the law of the land—we stood side by side with them in the struggles which we have had with Democracy, not doubting in the simplicity and earnestness of our faith that a true spirit of patriotism—a wide and vigorous conservatism—a genuine and a lofty regard for *country* animated their counsels and influenced their conduct. We thought, too, that in these respects the claims of the Northern Democracy to Southern favor were far inferior to those of the Whigs. But the Nebraska touch-stone has tested them both, and candor compels us to say *that the Northern Whigs, have, in a body, been proven utterly unsound and untrustworthy, whilst, with comparatively few exceptions, the Northern Democrats have been faithful to their Constitutional obligations.* As soon as we saw the course of these Whigs upon the Nebraska question, we made up our mind at once to separate from them, because we could not, after such a marked and wanton display of hostility to the SOUTH and to her EQUAL RIGHTS guaranteed by the FEDERAL COMPACT, which is the basis and bulwark of the Republic—we could not, we say, after this, hesitate to sever a connection which was forbidden alike by the dictates of honor, of consistency and duty. We could not as a member of a National Whig party become like our former allies the confederates of Garrison, of Philips, of the Stowes, the Giddings', the Summers and the Sewards, and all the other treason plottors and anarchists of the North. As they have thus verified the charge which the Democracy has always made against them of a decided sympathy for, and a secret affiliation with, these unprincipled agitators, we leave them to the enjoyment of whatever fruits they may reap from their "evil communications." We are not of them or with them, and henceforward our course will be regulated accordingly."

We shall have a word or two to say in reply to the low abuse of the Raleigh Register, but in the meantime we call the attention of the Editor to the foregoing. Mr. Syme is as good a Whig as he is, more intelligent, and better informed as to the condition and course of Northern Whiggery. He confirms all we said in a late issue, and to which the Register attempted a reply.

Come out, Mr. Register, *and tell us if the record shows one Whig in the free States sound upon the Constitutional rights of the South!* Even the Albany Register, the personal and political organ of Mr. Fillmore, is bitterly against us, as we shall show. BEHOLD YOUR ALLIES! BEHOLD THE ALLIES OF GEN. DOCKERY, who says he will "*wait and see*" what these enemies of Southern rights will do! They have not gone far enough—he cannot cut loose from them yet!

☞ The Raleigh Star is endeavoring to show that Mr. Bragg was in favor in 1843 of the system of direct taxes on the people to support the general government! The Editor shows, by reference to the journal, what no one will deny, that Mr. Bragg, who was in favor of Mr. Jones' Resolutions, voted against all propositions to embarrass the Resolutions, and among other things against a Resolution of Mr. Moore, which disapproved direct taxation. The Editor knows the reason why Mr. Bragg so voted; and yet he strives to create the impression that he was in favor of direct taxes because he could not sustain a Resolution which was put in by a Federalist to embarrass and prevent an expression of sentiments and principles by the Democrats of that Legislature, who were in the majority. A falsehood insinuated is quite as bad as a falsehood boldly and plainly told. The Star is entitled to all the credit of having performed the former deed.

Mr. Bragg was and is in favor of a Tariff for revenue, and opposed to direct taxes to support the general government. The Editor of the Star *knows the fact,* but he will hardly have the honesty to admit it. His cause is so "seedy" and desperate that he cannot afford to deal very extensively in facts or truth. Ditto, as to the Register, Argus, Observer, Plymouth Villager, Asheville Spectator, and the like.

Mr. Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people of Gold Hill in this County, on Monday, the 19th of this month. Let the people, without distinction of party, avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing one of the ablest orators of the State. *Salis. Banner.*

The appointments made by Gen. Dockery, heretofore published, close at Salisbury on Tuesday next. He has uniformly refused to unite with Mr. Bragg in making appointments, saying when pressed upon the subject, and when reminded of the unfairness of his conduct, that he will attend to his interests, and Mr. Bragg must attend to his! He is evidently disposed to dodge, and he wishes if possible, to get clear of Mr. Bragg. If there should be any thing in the way of a hanging up West—especially of a free negro—he will be sure to be there. Such is the Federal candidate for Governor! We trust the people of other States will not judge of our character as a State by the bearing and conduct of Gen. Dockery.

☞ We had the pleasure of seeing in this City, a few days ago, Cad. Jones, Jr., Esq., who is a candidate for the Senate in Orange. His opponent is the Hon. W. A. Graham, Federalist. Mr. Jones has incurred no small sacrifice in consenting to become a candidate; but he is one of those Democrats who never hold back when called upon to take the field for the cause. He is worthy in every sense of the enthusiastic support of the Orange Democracy; and if elected, as we have no doubt he will be, he will make a most useful representative of the County in the State Senate.

N. C. RAILROAD. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Road will be held at Hillsborough during next month, we believe on Thursday the 13th. Advertisement of the day will of course be made.

NEW HANOVER. The Democratic nominees in this County for the Legislature are, Owen Fennell, Esq., for the Senate, and S. J. Person and Thos. H. Williams, Esq., Commons. An excellent ticket.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The Editor of the Salisbury Banner, who is well acquainted with the public men and people of the West, writes as follows for his paper from Rutherfordton. The intelligence in regard to Gen. Dockery's unpopularity in that region, is highly gratifying. The Editor says:

"The political elements here in the West are in a kind of "conjumblement." It is the "breaking up" of Whiggery; and the clear, deep, smooth waters of Democracy are beginning to appear. Take away Wilkes County, and I verily believe Bragg will beat Dockery in Clingman's district. I say this, not as a partizan, not for effect abroad, but as the sober, calm and deliberate opinion, not only of myself, but of many others.

On Wednesday last the Candidates for the Legislature in this County declared themselves. George Baxter, Esq., is the Whig candidate for the Senate, and Dr. Columbus Mills is the Democratic candidate. Dr. Mills will, in my opinion, be elected by a large majority.

Mr. Baxter, in his speech declaring himself a candidate, said he was in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution; but he said nothing about "limited" or "unlimited." He also declared himself in favor of Free Suffrage, and said if he could not get a Convention, he would go for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment. He was in favor of a Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands or of the lands themselves, and went into a very wide and wild calculation which looks very pretty *in figures,* but which can never be realized. His reasoning was specious, and his deductions were fallacious. Dr. Mills did not arrive in town until after Mr. Baxter had spoken, and of course could not reply to him. He simply declared himself a candidate, said he was a Democrat, was in favor of Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and wanted to be elected.

Wm. M. Shipp, Esq., and Gen. J. G. Bynum, declared themselves candidates for the Commons. Both are Whigs. Mr. Shipp came out boldly for a "free, open and unlimited Convention" to amend the Constitution; but to the best of our recollection, he said he would go for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment. He was in favor of a distribution of the Public Lands, but did not get quite so deep in figures as Mr. Baxter did.

Gen. Bynum spoke mostly on internal improvements. He said that the State stock in the Western Plank Road had already yielded a profit of $10,000 to our State treasury; and argued that the State might safely borrow money for purposes of internal improvements; as it would be able, from the profits derived from such improvements, not only to pay the interest on the borrowed capital, but to pay off the principal in a few years; or to sell out its stock at a considerable per cent. above par, and thereby make a very handsome profit. On the subject of constitutional reform, he said his sentiments were in "black and white," (alluding, I suppose, to the Western Address) and it was not necessary for him to say more. I am fully convinced that no man in Rutherford County can get as large a vote as Gen. Bynum, and I regard his election as certain, outrageous Whig as he is.

Not one of the candidates mentioned Gen. Dockery's name! This is significant.

Mr. Toms, a Democrat, made a short talk to the people, saying he had been strongly solicited to be a candidate, but that his private affairs were such that he could not then declare himself a candidate, and only made a public announcement to satisfy his friends who urged him to run. He may or may not be a candidate; but with only two Whig candidates in the field he would stand a poor chance, I fear, in a County so overwhelmingly Whig as this is.

I find many men here who voted for General Scott and who opposed Clingman, that are now warm for Bragg. The odious anti-State-Rights views of Gen. Dockery will kill him here. The election will prove it, let unscrupulous party hacks deny it as they will. He is known here as the man that would vote men and money to subjugate South Carolina, or even his own State, if either should presume to exercise the right of sovereignty. He is known as the man who proposed, in the Convention of 1835, to allow Free negroes, who possessed real estate to the value of $250, to vote for Senators—a right denied to white men. He is known as the Secretary of a meeting of Washington politicians who threw Fillmore aside and set up General Scott as the candidate for the Presidency. He is regarded as a Federalist of the deepest dye, a demagogue of the first order, and a man unfit to be trusted; and his political aspirations are doomed to be cut very short as soon as they touch the mountains. These are facts, and I record them as facts; and if they be denied I only ask the people to notice the election returns and see who spoke correctly."

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have received license to practice in the County Courts of this State: J. H. Ivey, Halifax; J. P. Jones, Anson; B. Brown, Wake; L. R. Waddell, Pittsborough; A. J. Rogers, Warren; H. R. Strong, Wayne; John A. Baker, Wilmington; DuBrutz Cutler, Wilmington; J. W. Hayes, Oxford; R. H. Sanford, Fayetteville; W. S. Winder, Brunswick; J. W. Roberts, Gates; J. L. Wooster, Wilmington; Oscar R. Rand, Wake; E. D. Smith, Wake.

The following have received license to practice law in the Superior Courts:

James H. Everett, Wayne; H. LaF. Alexander, Mecklenburg; A. R. McDonald, Moore; Wm. Hicks, Granville; Thos. H. Gilliam, Washington; Joseph K. Marriott, Wake; J. J. B. Hilliard, Halifax; F. E. Shober, Forsyth.

The Judges are all in attendance. The Court commenced calling the cases from the First Circuit on Wednesday morning. Counsel in attendance, Messrs. Heath, W. N. H. Smith, B. F. Moore, and J. H. Bryan.

DR. SHAW'S SPEECH.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. H. M. Shaw for a copy of his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month, on the subject of the distribution of the public lands and in reply to the Hon. S. H. Rogers.

This is one of the ablest and most useful speeches yet delivered on the question. Dr. Shaw has carefully examined and studied his subject, and in the discussion of it he has brought to bear all the powers of his clear and well-disciplined intellect. We congratulate him upon the success which has attended his first effort in the House.

We shall lay this speech before our readers next week, and take occasion in advance to call their attention to it. It will be especially useful to our Democratic friends in the various Counties in the present campaign; and all its statements, we feel sure, may be implicitly relied on.

☞ We make the following extract from the Detroit Free Press, a paper printed in a free State. It is sounder on the question of the Constitutional rights of the South, and in regard to Cuba, than many Whig papers in this State:

"A CUBAN REVOLUTION. Our Washington correspondent gives the substance of important intelligence received through private resources from Cuba. We have a private letter from another source at Washington, advising us of the same facts. The chances are, we think, that we shall soon hear of stirring events on the island.

We regard Cuban annexation as a fixed fact. Revolution will produce annexation; and if revolution miscarries now, we shall either purchase the island, or take it, from Spain. Our relations with that government are such that we should be justified in forcing indemnity at any time, and if we do force it, Cuba will be the first and only point of attack. A single blow will make it ours.

We know that the Administration is acting with energy on this question, and we believe it will entitle itself to the gratitude of the country by the manner in which it will conduct the affairs to a successful issue."

GEN. DOCKERY AT THE HANGING!

We copy from the last Halifax Republican the following notice of the Federal candidate at Halifax:

"About the 3rd inst. placards, in large letters, made their appearance, calling on our citizens to attend and hear "The Old Richmond Farmer" in Halifax on the 5th. We had been informed, that the General had made an appointment for Roxboro' on that day, and had published the same in the Greensboro' Patriot and that Mr. Bragg had advised his friends that he would be there also. It seems, however, that the General deemed discretion the better part of valor, and took the "*back track*" down here to Halifax. Alas for the days of chivalry when the "Old Richmond Farmer" shows the "white feather!"

It was well known that Sylvester Mayho, a free negro, would be executed here on the 5th for the murder of Roberts; now, while we deprecate the taste which collects a crowd on such an occasion, we were anxious that the matter should pass off with becoming solemnity, and have a salutary effect on all who should witness it. Not so with the General—he, not content with deserting his appointments, must take advantage of the awful spectacle, must exhibit himself and divide, with the wretched criminal, the attention of the crowd. It is the first instance of the kind of which we have ever heard in North Carolina; and we trust, for the honor of the State, that we shall never again have a candidate for Governor, so lost to all sense of propriety and public decency as to turn, or attempt to turn, the public execution of a wretched felon, to the advantage of his own electioneering purposes.

But, true to his instincts, the General made his appearance. The usual custom is, we believe, to begin with the tragedy and follow with the farce. But this order was reversed, and the General, in the character of "The Old Richmond Farmer" led off with his part of the performance. He spoke for about two hours; but, we are free to confess, he had not as fair a chance as, we suppose, he had anticipated. Public curiosity seemed to be divided between the Court House and the gallows, and consequently, there was a continual "arrival and departure" during the whole speech. When, at last, the solemn tolling of the bell announced that a fellow being was about to pay the penality of his crime, and to be launched into eternity, the General was left with some half a dozen adherents and concluded his speech.

Although we took full notes we will not attempt an analysis of the General's mighty effort; were we to do so we would but treat our readers to a dish of stereotyped slang. Free Suffrage, Internal Improvements, Distribution, and his own personal history, formed the staple of his oratory. When the General proclaimed himself the champion of free suffrage we thought we could see our Whig friends hang their heads in shame. They recollected the canvass two years ago, when their venerable and truly able leader, Col. Joyner, denounced it on the stump as he afterwards denounced it in the Senate—they recollected too the course of their able and worthy representative, Richd. H. Smith, on the stump and in the Commons—they recollected also how bitterly they had denounced our excellent Governor as a demagogue who was making use of it, they said, as a mere hobby on which to ride into office, and yet here was a man of "great strength of intellect," "a General," "an old Richmond Farmer," and their own candidate for Governor proclaiming himself the great, original, full fledged and simon pure champion of "Free Suffrage"!!!

As we say above, the General spoke at length on his own personal history. He did not, it is true, tell us the day and the hour that he was ushered into this breathing world, or whether any great commotion of nature immediately preceded or followed the event—whether he was born "with teeth" or at what age he first "stood erect." We trust that, hereafter, he will enlighten the public on these points, and give his history from the days when he enjoyed the glorious privilege of basking, in his shirt tail, in the Sun, up to the hour when he made the important discovery, that he was a man of "great strength of intellect and firmness of purpose."

The General stated he had been sneered at for his want of education, &c. Now it is no crime to be uneducated, but when a man presents himself to the people of North Carolina as a candidate for the highest office in their gift, he must expect to have his qualifications canvassed, and, while honorable mention will be made of his poverty, should he be poor, his wealth and position ought not to be permitted to save his ignorance exposure. We have heard of men who studied Mathematics after forty-five, and of others who mastered difficult sciences who were compelled to labor daily for a support; the General has been some time in public life a long time wealthy, and has had, for many years, ample means and opportunities of improving his mind, certainly, under such circumstances, he cannot expect to receive sympathy because he is ignorant; and are at a loss to know what estimate he puts on the intelligence of the people when he urges it as a ground of public support. The Democratic papers of the State have done nothing more than it was their duty to do—they have inquired into the General's qualifications, and they have urged his limited mental acquirements as unfitting him for the high office of Governor of the State—the public parade which the General makes of his ignorance but endorses their arguments and proves from his own lips, that he is unfit for the office to which he aspires.

When we saw the placards before referred to, we were prepared for all the demagogism of the General's speech. But Halifax County is not the best place in the world for exhibitions of the sort. The farmers of this County are, we will venture to say, taken collectively, as well educated as any body of men in the State, and, when they cast their votes, they do not inquire whether the man for whom they vote is a farmer, or a lawyer, or a doctor—but they ask "Is he capable—will his election promote the interests of the State?" They know therefore how to treat General Dockery's lacrymose history of his origin, &c., and all such shallow and wretched devices as "Attend one and all and hear the old Richmond Farmer" with the contempt they deserve."

☞ The following from the Asheville News, spikes another gun of the Register:

"A WESTERN WHIG. Over this signature, a late number of the Register contains a communication purporting to be from a personal and political friend of Dr. Columbus Mills; the evident object of which is, to create the impression that Dr. Mills and his friends are very much dissatisfied with Mr. Bragg's nomination, and will not support him.

We saw Dr. Mills last week at Rutherford Court, and he expressed himself greatly annoyed that such a communication should have appeared in print. We know ourselves that he was a Bragg man before the Convention met, and he is now as enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic candidate as can be found in the State.

Dr. Mills told us that he had recently been in Jackson, Haywood, and Henderson, and that Bragg's nomination was received every where with the greatest enthusiasm. We have yet to hear of the first Democrat in this end of the State, who will not give Mr. Bragg a cordial and hearty support."

CATAWBA COLLEGE. We are indebted to a friend for the "Annual Catalogue of the Trustees, officers and students of Catawba College, Newton, N. C." The total number of students is one hundred and nineteen—6 Sophomores, 11 Freshmen, 58 in the preparatory department, and 44 in the Normal and business department. The Trustees are John F. Hoke, Jacob Ramsour, Jr., J. A. Reinhardt, G. P. Shuford, F. D. Reinhardt, Geo. Setzer, Jr., Danl. Finger, T. W. Bradburn, John Coulter, Q. A. Shuford, M. L. McCorkle, Geo. Barnhardt, John Wilfong, Levi Correll, M. Warlick, Jonas Bost, H. F. Ramsour, and Joshua Clapp. H. H. Smith, President and Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages; Samuel Lander, Jr., Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and E. A. Warlick, Tutor in Languages.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. We have received a catalogue of the University of Virginia for the session of 1853-54, from which it appears that there are four hundred and sixty-six students, fourteen of whom are from North Carolina. There are fifteen principal and assistant Professors in the institution.

THE RAILROAD TO BEAUFORT.

We invite the attention of the friends of improvement, and especially of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, to the following communication. The writer is thoroughly informed on the subject of internal improvements, and takes a deep interest in all measures calculated to develope our resources and build up markets within our own borders.

The friend in Beaufort, Carteret, who has written us on the subject, will find some of the information he desires in the communication. We do not know the amount subscribed in Raleigh, nor whether the five per cent has been secured. The amount subscribed here is, we apprehend, small.

For the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN: It is important the public should know the fact that a New York Company has subscribed *four hundred and sixty thousand dollars* to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. And as the capital is nine hundred thousand, with the power of raising it to one million, the inference is, from the sum subscribed, that they desire to get the control of the corporation in the location of the road and the organization of the Company. It is also understood to be a fact that the County of Craven has authorized a subscription of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the County of Lenoir fifty thousand dollars. And it is expected that the Counties of Carteret, Jones, Wayne and Greene will raise their subscriptions to three or three hundred and fifty thousand. This would still leave the control in the New York Company. Is this to be submitted to? We answer most emphatically no! How is it to be prevented? Nothing is more easy. My plan is that the Commissioners keep open the books, as they have the right to do—that the Counties go on to make their subscriptions, and that a company of one hundred persons enter into an obligation to subscribe such sums as shall make five hundred thousand dollars, including the County subscriptions. This would, even should the stock be scaled, give them the control and direction of the Company. If this cannot be done, then let the books be kept open until the meeting of the Legislature, when without doubt such a subscription will be ordered by the State as to manage the matter. If it be a legitimate purpose for the foreign company to seek to obtain the control, it is equally legitimate and proper for the people of the State to prevent it. The charter directs the road to commence at some point on the harbor of Beaufort, and to unite with the North Carolina Road at or near Goldsborough. It further directs the survey to be made so as to pass "by" Newbern, Trenton and Kinston; and this, we take it for granted, has been done, and that this route is to be the basis of the estimated cost. Now it is presumed the starting point is the main object, and this should be most scrupulously insisted on by the State, so that its interest and policy should not be counteracted by *town speculators,* whether at home or abroad. So at least says a NORTH CAROLINIAN.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1854.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Millson said that as there was no quorum present to take a vote on laying on the table Mr. Giddings' resolution expelling the editors and reporters of the Washington Union from the floor, he proposed that the House go into committee, with the view of taking up the Pacific railroad bill, and thus save a day. Agreed to.

Mr. Chastian proceeded to show that the time has arrived when the great interests of this country demand that Cuba should change hands. This, he contended, is demanded as well by our social as our agricultural, political and commercial interests. He had no doubt that this would be dissented from, as opposition was made to the acquisition of Louisiana, California, Florida and the annexation of Texas, but the wisdom of those measures are now generally acknowledged, having resulted in great benefits to our common country. We should demand of Spain her terms, and if she refuse to sell, he would go for open, undisguised warfare for its acquisition.

Mr. Letcher moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Pacific Railroad Bill, but the motion was not agreed to.

The committee then rosa, no one caring to speak to-day.

Mr. Cutting made adverse reports on a batch of petitions, some praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and others for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Laid on the table.

Mr. Bocock, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for reorganizing the navy, Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Seymour, from the judiciary committee, reported an act to more effectually secure the punishment of frauds on the land office.

Mr. McDougal asked that the Pacific railroad bill be laid aside until the first Monday in July, in order to receive the reports of the surveys of the most practical route.

Numerous reports from standing committees and many Senate bills were appropriately referred, and at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

CONGRESS. The Senate, on Wednesday, passed a resolution to adjourn from 17th July to October. The House was debating the Pacific Railroad bill.

Spain and the United States—The President, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 11. Something definite and important with regard to our relations with Spain, is anticipated in the course of the coming week. For some days past the State Department and the French legation have been discussing questions between the two countries, and it is certain that they are likely to be arranged in a manner most satisfactory to both.

The President intends to rusticate at Old Point Comfort during a part of the summer. DeRussy's cottage is to be fitted up for his accommodation.

Special Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, June 11, P. M. It is now understood that a special message will be handed in to Congress to-morrow in reference to Cuban affairs. The message will ask for an appropriation to enable our government to send out two envoys to Spain as special commissioners with reference to the difficulties existing between the two countries.

Amusements of the Abolitionists.

SPRINGFIELD, June 11. Messrs. Pearce, Douglas, Hallett and Loring were hung in effigy at Westfield, Mass., yesterday. The bells of the village were tolled for an hour in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a public burial of the effigies was had, with the exception of that of Douglas, which was early clubbed down and burned at a stake. A long tailed rat, labelled "The Last of the Old Hunkers," bore the effigies company during their suspension.

Later from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 13—10 P. M. It is rumored that Santa Anna has sent back the treaty with further amendments. A special bearer of despatches is now on his way to Washington.

The New Hampshire Legislature have refused to lay on the table the anti-Nebraska resolution.

John Van Buren is reported to have said that the Nebraska bill is the best bill that ever was passed by Congress, for that it will kill off every man from the free States who has voted for it, which he says will be "a consummation devoutly to be wished; but what is more than this, it will kill off all Northern men who have hitherto stood by the rights of the South, in Congress and out of it." We hope and believe that John will be disappointed.

Norfolk Herald, Whig.

Queen Victoria, it is said, has sent $300 and an autograph letter to a fugitive slave at Fulton, New York, who had transmitted to her a barrel of specimen flour. A contemporary thinks the tender-hearted little Queen would have made much better use of her money in purchasing flour for some of her white slaves at home.

MADISON COUNTY. Dr. Yancey is the Democratic candidate in this county, and will no doubt be elected. Col. Jesse R. Weaver writes to us, requesting that his name may be withdrawn from the canvass as he is no longer a candidate, and, like a true republican as he is, says: "Success to the Railroad, free suffrage, and Col. Bragg, and hurrah for Dr. Yancy!" *Athe. News.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The American mail steamer [illegible] arrived at her wharf in New York Sunday [illegible] about nine and half o'clock, bringing dates [illegible] to May 31, making the passage in eleven [illegible] hours. Her political news is important, [illegible] found below.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR. A steamer from the fleet brings intelligence that Gustavsvarn [illegible] bombarded without effect on the 23d ult. [illegible] attack was intended to be made on the 24th.

The advanced work of Hango, [illegible] Sea, had been bombarded and destroyed. Napier was about attacking the main fortifications.

The allied fleets were still blockading Schastarpool.

The Turkish fleet was off Varna on its way to Circassia.

Silistria still held out on the 25th, the Turks resisting the Russians with great bravery. The Russians lost 1,500 killed in the attack on the fortress of Abdul Mejid.

The Greek insurrection was less formidable. It is reported that King Otho accepts the ultimatum.

Naples has declared her neutrality. The adhesion of the smaller German powers to the Austro-Prussia treaty is secured.

Russia has certainly concluded a treaty with Khan of Khiva.

A late telegraph dispatch from Belgrade announces that Silistria held out on the 26th.

The Circassians had been driven back four times with great loss by the Russians.

Tunis sends 10,004 men to the Porte.

Two thousand Greek insurgents are posted near Denmark in Epirus.

A French division had arrived at Piraeus.

The Russians are menacing Erzeroum, and have recently made a compulsory enrollment of 80,000 Armenians.

Two Russian war vessels have been presented to the Greek Government by Russia.

A Russian steamer sailed out of Sebastapool, notwithstanding the blockade, and captured an English merchantman in the Black Sea, but being discovered, cut the prize adrift and got back safe to Sebastopool.

Fifteen stone bridges across the Neva were to be broken, and the remainder mounted with heavy canon.

The Emperor of Russia has been quite sick.

THE MARKETS.

[From Milligan's Circular.]

Liverpool, May 31. Cotton—Sales of the three days 18,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 bales, and exporters 4,000 bales. The quotations are: New Orleans fair 6½; middling 5½; upland fair 6¼; middling 5. The demand is active and no change in prices.

Breadstuffs. Flour has declined 5d a 1s per bbl. Sales of Western Canal at 38s. and Ohio a 39s. Corn has declined 2s. sales being made at 40s. for yellow and 41s. for white.

STILL LATER. The Arabia arrived at New York on Tuesday. *Cotton had advanced one fourth, flour had advanced 6d.*—corn firm.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS! *By the South-Side Railroad, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and Flagg, Caldwell & Co's Stage Line.*

The Visitors to the Virginia Springs are now offered the cheapest, most comfortabe and expeditious route ever before known in Virginia.

Cars leave Petersburg *every day* (Sundays excepted,) at 15 minutes to 7, A. M., arrive in Lynchburg at 4 o'clock P. M., where the passengers will take the cars upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and arrive in Salem at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. At Salem they will have a comfortable night's rest in one of the most pleasant Towns in Virginia! Leave Salem after day-light next morning, in Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co.'s elegant and comfortable Stages for the White Sulphur Springs and arrive there before dark, having only sixty-one miles of Staging!

The Staging from Salem to the White Sulphur Springs is over a fine turnpike road of easy grades, which winds its way through the Valley of the Roanoke, a country presenting the *grandest and most beautiful Mountain scenery* in the United States. The route is rendered additionally desirable from the fact that it passes by the Sweet and Red Sweet Springs.

Extra Stages will always be in readiness at Salem to convey passengers to any of the Virginia Springs.

Arrangements have been made with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co. for Through Tickets, at the following rates:

THROUGH TICKETS

From Petersburg to White Sulphur Springs,	$8 50
" " " Sweet Springs,	8 00
" " " Red Sweet Springs,	8 00

Visitors can also have an opportunity of visiting two other delightful watering places immediately on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, viz: The Yellow Springs in Montgomery County, Va., and the Alleghany Springs in Roanoke County, Va.

The above schedule and rates will take effect on and after the 1st of July, 1854. E. G. WALL,
Superintendent S. S. R. Road.

Office of the S. S. R. R.,
Petersburg, June, 1854. 81—6w.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—By virtue of a power of Attorney, executed to me by the Heirs of James Bullock, deceased, I shall expose to public sale, at the late residence of Mrs. Nancy Bullock, deceased, in Warren County, North Carolina, on the 20th day of July next, the following Tracts of Land, to wit:

One Tract lying on the waters of big Nutbush, containing 1078 acres, adjoining the lands of Richard Bullock and Wm. H. Boyd. There is, on the tract, a two story dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses.

Also, at the same time and place, Four other Tracts—the first containing 638 acres, with a comfortable dwelling house and outhouses. The second contains 597 acres. The third tract contains 614 acres, and the fourth tract contains 806 acres. The four tracts comprise one entire tract, but have been divided to suit purchasers.

This body of land adjoins the lands of Richard Bullock, John G. Yancey, Sanders S. Watkins, Leo. H. Bullock and others, and is located in the healthiest region of the healthy County of Warren; is well timbered, well supplied with most excellent and never failing springs, in a neighborhood of a moral and intelligent people, and eminently adapted for the culture of tobacco and all kinds of grain.

The Roanoke and Valley Railroad passes through the entire lands, and within five miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which affords to the farmer facilities to market and other advantages seldom enjoyed in other sections.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more concerning the above property. Persons disposed to purchase may and will examine for themselves. The lands will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years. Bonds with approved security will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale, upon the payment of which a good and sufficient title will be made to the purchaser by the undersigned. JOHN H. BULLOCK, Attorney.

P. S.—Persons wishing more particular information about the lands can call on Mr. Kemp. P. Bullock or myself, who will take great pleasure in showing them, and Mr. John T. Thomas, who lives near the Nutbush tract. J. H. B.

Nutbush, N. C., June 3, 1854. 81—td.

AMERICAN BOOKS.—THE LIBRARY OF EVERY American citizen should have the following truly American books:

Works of Daniel Webster—His Speeches, Arguments and Diplomatic Papers, with a Biographical notice. By Edward Everett. 6 vols.

Bancroft's History of the United States. Vols. I. II. III. IV. and V. now ready, and Sparks' Life of Washington. One handsome vol.

The Life and writings of John Jay, with selections from his correspondence and miscellaneous papers. By his son William Jay.

The works of Alexander Hamilton, comprising his correspondence, and his political and official writings, exclusive of the federalist, civil and military. Published from the original manuscripts deposited in the Department of State, by order of the Library Committee of Congress. In 7 vols. octavo. Edited by John C. Hamilton. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, June 13, 1854. 80—

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Tarborough Academy wish to engage two competent Teachers to take charge of the FEMALE DEPARTMENT of this Institution—one for the literary branches, the other as an instructor of music.

Applicants for the situations must produce strong testimonials of their qualifications, and address their communications to Dr. W. S. Baker, President of the Board of Trustees, Tarborough, N. C.

It is desirable that the next session should commence on Monday the 24th day of next month.

By order of the Trustees,
JNO. NORFLEET, *Secretary.*

Tarboro', June 8

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. { 84—
September 6th, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connectient, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBLISHED expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of* 1853—54. *All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE WhiteVeil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.

THEO. H. SNOW.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.

☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.

EDWARD CANTWELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*

P. F. PESCUD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

B. R. HINNANT.

Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other boiler castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va.,'Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quilting and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms Cash, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, One Cent per Pound. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.

A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprisiug a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Enrope, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854, 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1. FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
*** Post copy.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the
NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.
Complete sets of the North Carolina Reports constantly on hand. H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. 49—3m.

JUST TO HAN.D—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Merane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	
Wm. S. Rankin,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	
James M. Garrett,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first cities of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the

N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and Colored Silks,
French an.. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.

For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods,* embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C. ..... 12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B. ..... 15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy. ..... 20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)

Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	.....	$400
10	"	"	.....	485
12	"	"	.....	525
14	"	"	.....	585
15	"	"	.....	615
16	"	"	.....	650
20	"	"	.....	695
25	"	"	.....	750
30	"	"	.....	850
35	"	"	.....	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.

EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.

3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.

☞ Call and see.

Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to

ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O.,
Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.

February 23d, 1854. 28—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings,* for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

We also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,